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CONSPECTUS FLORAE ANGOLENSIS

por

ABILIO FERNANDES (Coimbra).

Data de JÚLIO HENRIQUES o interesse do Instituto Botânico da Universidade de Coimbra pelo estudo florístico do Ultramar Português. Prosseguindo a obra iniciada pelo seu antecessor, LUÍS CARRISSO efectuou, em 1927, uma exploração botânica em Angola. Ao regressar, empreendeu o estudo das colecções que constituiam o herbário angolano do Instituto. Reconheceu, porém, ser da maior vantagem que a revisão a efectuar abrangesse os materiais existentes nos herbários portugueses e estrangeiros, pois que, dessa maneira, o trabalho constituiria uma actualização dos conhecimentos sobre a flora de Angola. Assim nasceu a ideia da elaboração do *Conspectus Florae Angolensis.*

Em breve, porém, CARRISSO verificou que os recursos do Instituto Botânico não lhe permitiriam levar a bom termo a obra delineada, e, por isso, resolveu solicitar a valiosa colaboração do Museu Britânico. O projecto desta colaboração mereceu o melhor acolhimento ao Dr. J. RAMBOTTOM, tendo depois sido sancionado pela Direcção do Museu Britânico e pelo Conselho da Faculdade de Ciências de Coimbra. O primeiro resultado deste trabalho comum foi a publicação, em 1937, a expensas da Agência Geral do Ultramar, do fascículo 1, do volume I do *Conspectus,* que inclui as famílias *Ranunculaceae* a *Malvaceae,* da autoria de A. W. EXELL e F. A. MENDONÇA.

Em 1937, CARRISSO realizou nova exploração botânica em Angola. Esta foi cientificamente um êxito, mas, infelizmente, durante ela perdeu a vida o seu chefe.

A segunda guerra mundial veio interromper os trabalhos. Estes, porém, recomeçaram logo que o Museu Britânico voltou à sua actividade normal, e, em 1951, completou-se o fascículo 2 do volume I, compreendendo as famílias *Malvaceae* a *Aquifoliaceae,* também da autoria de A. W. EXELL e F. A. MENDONÇA. Manifestando a mais elevada compreensão acerca da importância científica e nacional do prosseguimento do *Conspectus,* Sua Excelência o Ministro do Ultramar tomou a deliberação de, por intermédio da Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, promover a publicação deste segundo fascículo.

Tanto o Museu Britânico como o Instituto Botânico de Coimbra se encontram profundamente interessados na regular continuação desta obra. Cremos que este objectivo será atingido, visto esperarmos que não venham a faltar-nos nem a amável colaboração dos especialistas cujo auxílio necessitaremos, nem os recursos financeiros que Sua Excelência o Ministro do Ultramar se dignará continuar a conceder-nos por intermédio da Junta de Investigações do Ultramar.

English Summary:

The Botanical Institute of the University of Coimbra has been interested in the floristic study of the Portuguese overseas territories ever since the time of JÚLIO HENRIQUES. His successor, LUÍS CARRISSO, made a botanical expedition to Angola in 1927 and on his return became convinced that it would be of advantage to correlate the material in both Portuguese and foreign herbaria in order to carry out his plan for a *"Conspectus Florae Angolensis"*. He therefore asked for the collaboration of the British Museum, a request favourably received by Dr J. RAMSBOTTOM and sanctioned by the Trustees of the Museum. As a first result of this, Vol. I, fasc. 1 *(Ranunculaceae-Malvaceae)* was published in 1937 by the Agência Geral do

Ultramar under the authorship of A. W. Exell and F. A. Mendonça. In 1937, Carrisso led a further expedition to Angola during which he unfortunately lost his life. The second world war interrupted the work for more than ten years but in 1951 Vol. I, fasc. 2 *(Malvaceae-Aquifoliaceae)* was published by the same authors under the aegis of His Excellency the Minister for Overseas, through the Junta de Investigações do Ultramar. Both the British Museum and the Instituto Botânico de Coimbra are greatly interested in the regular progress of the work and it is confidently expected that His Excellency the Minister for Overseas will continue to give it his valuable support.

General Account of the "Conspectus Florae Angolensis"

by

A. W. Exell (London) and F. A. Mendonça (Coimbra)

The *"Conspectus Florae Angolensis"* was originally intended, as the title suggests, to be a list of the plants recorded from Angola together with a citation of the principal literature referring to them. As often happens in such cases, the plan was gradually extended. It was decided to add keys to the genera and species and to cite as many specimens as possible, so that in the end we found ourselves engaged on a work of considerable magnitude but with very limited resources of personnel at our disposal.

In spite of the enlarged scope of the work, it cannot claim to be a full-scale flora for descriptions of genera and species are not included. The local demand for a work of this nature is not at present very great and the format chosen makes it more useful to the herbarium worker than to the worker in the field. Considerable care has been taken with the nomenclature and references and everything essential to the nomenclatural history of the species and all synonyms pertaining to the area and references to the principal earlier botanical works on Angola are given. As far as it is possible to do so, all specimens collected in Angola are examined and the herbaria in which they are preserved are cited. Localities are given in full under the headings of the districts (shown on a map) into which the country is divided. The habit and ecology of each species is briefly indicated and times of flowering and fruiting are recorded as far as these can be ascertained from the herbarium specimens seen. Keys to the genera and species are given in Portuguese and care has been taken to word them as to make them easily intelligible with a minimum of linguistic difficulty.

A rather broad view has usually been taken of the species and little attempt has been made to separate taxa of lower rank as we consider that our knowledge is as yet insufficient for such detailed classification.

In order to make reasonable progress with a work of this size, it is manifestly impossible to find a satisfactory solution to all the problems that arise and it is inevitable that some families and genera have received less careful treatment than others. In some cases we have not hesitated to make drastic revisions of families or genera when we have thought it necessary to do so, while in others we have accepted current classification without critical study.

The general order of the families follows the Bentham and Hooker system but we have often altered the circumscription of the families in agreement with later systems. At the end of each volume we give a summary of the relevant part of the Bentham and Hooker classification and short descriptions of the families in Portuguese, in accordance with the circumscription we give to them, together with notes as to how they are treated in the principal systems (Engler and Prantl, Hutchinson, etc.) and on their interrelationships.

Illustrations were not originally intended but, as demands were made for them, we included some in Vol. I, fasc. 2 and appended others for the first fascicle so that these latter can be bound up in their appropriate places.

The work is mainly carried out in the British Museum Herbarium, where the relevant material from the Portuguese herbaria is assembled. The Kew Herbarium is constantly consulted and Professor Humbert has kindly made his own collection from Angola available. The collaboration of specialists is always welcomed but up to the present we have had to do the main part of the work ourselves, though with constant help and advice from our colleagues. We are well aware of the many deficiencies resulting from our having to cover

such a wide field but we hope that we may be making a modest contribution to the study of the tropical African flora as a whole by this review of the flora of Angola, a flora which, including as it does types of vegetation ranging from the rain-forest of Cabinda to the desert flora of Mossamedes, provides a kind of epitome of the flora of the continent of Africa.

THE FLORA OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

by

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As it is impossible to compile a Flora for any country without adequate collections, all work on the Flora of Trinidad and Tobago has naturally been centred on the Herbarium of the Trinidad Botanic Garden. This collection was started more than one hundred years ago by the first Superintendents of the Botanic Garden, Lockhart (1816—1846), Purdie (1846—1857), and Cruger (1857—1864), and, in spite of the ravages of time, insects and periodic neglect, remains easily the best working collection in the British West Indies. Much of their work was incorporated in Grisebach's 'Flora of the British West Indian Islands' published in 1864 and for many years this work, necessarily incomplete and long out of print, was the only available source of information on the native plants of the colony.

The preservation of the older specimens to the present day is due very largely to the work of J. H. Hart, superintendent of the garden for many years at the end of the 19th century. In 1887 he found the collection in a deplorable condition, but some 3000 specimens were saved from the wreckage, and by 1908 their total number had been increased to over 25,000, largely by the efforts of Hart, W. E. Broadway and their collectors Alexander and Dannouse, whose names are found on so many of the sheets. The excellent condition of their collections is due in no small measure to the unremitting care of Miss P. McLean, Herbarium Assistant for 35 years. Next the collection was increased by W. E. Freeman, first Director of Agriculture, and R. O. Williams, superintendent of the garden, economic botanist and ultimately assistant director of the Department of Agriculture. Latterly, during the last ten years, the bulk collecting has been done by members of the botanical staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, many specimens being added by E. E. Cheesman, N. W. Simmonds and the writer of these notes. In the early 1920's valuable additions were also made by N. L. Britton, Curator of the New York Botanic Garden, and his co-workers. Today the collection of native plants alone stands not far short of 15,000 specimens and is certainly a very complete collection of the plants of the two islands, but probably less so of Tobago than of Trinidad. The difficulty experienced today in discovering plants new to Trinidad or Tobago speaks volumes for the thoroughness of the early collectors, particularly Cruger, whose collecting at a time when the islands were so much less developed and when transport was so much more difficult, must have been astonishingly complete. Many rare plants have been seen again in recent years for the first time for 90 or 100 years. The work of Broadway, Williams, and Britton was also exceedingly thorough, with the result that today it is a rare occasion on which the discovery of a new plant is celebrated. Officers of the Department of Forestry, and particularly R. C. Marshall, R. L. Brooks, C. Swabey, and J. S. Beard have also made many contributions, particularly of course from the native tree species. A conservative estimate of the number of species of flowering plants in the two islands is 2000, a considerable number for a territory of only some 1600 square miles.

Five years ago the Herbarium was given, on long loan, to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and it is now displayed in fitting surroundings and with excellent facilities for study in the *Sir Frank Stockdale Laboratory*. The collection is arranged according to the system of Bentham and Hooker, each species being given a separate folder. The sheets are serially numbered, particulars being entered in the accession books started by Hart in 1887. Constant poisoning against insects has damaged some of the older sheets; today this

is reduced to a minimum by the use of modern insecticides.

The Herbarium policy in HART's time was to maintain collections from other West Indian Islands as well as from Trinidad and Tobago, and ornamental exotics from the Botanic Garden were also preserved. This policy has now been modified, the main collection being confined to the native plants of Trinidad and Tobago. Introduced exotics, which otherwise lead to confusion, have been removed to separate cupboards, while sheets from other islands, including a valuable collection from Puerto Rico by P. SINTENIS, determined by the German botanist URBAN, have been presented to Kew.

The first list of the plants of Trinidad and Tobago was written by HART and was published in 1908 as a Herbarium List. Copies of this list are now scarce and difficult to obtain. Then after two winters collecting, in 1920 and 1921 by N. L. BRITTON, Mrs. BRITTON, and other botanists, this list was amplified and checked by BRITTON, with the assistance of FREEMAN, BROADWAY, and WILLIAMS in Trinidad, N. E. BROWN of Kew and PERCY WILSON of New York. A typescript copy of this list, which was never published, is preserved in the Herbarium library.

A start was then made, under the direction of W. E. FREEMAN, to write up the Flora, and with the assistance of the late SIR ARTHUR HILL, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the first definite arrangements were made. It was proposed that there should eventually be three volumes; Volume I, *Polypetalae;* Volume II, *Gamopetalae* and *Apetalae;* and Volume III, *Monocotyledons.* The work was to be published in parts, as completed, and in 1928 Part I, *Ranales,* by R. O. WILLIAMS of Vol. I and Part I, *Rubiales* by R. O. WILLIAMS and E. E. CHEESMAN of Vol. II were printed. The other seven parts of Vol. I, mainly by WILLIAMS and CHEESMAN, but with increasing help from experts at Kew and in the United States, together with two further parts of Vol. II were published during the next twenty years. WILLIAMS had been promoted to Palestine in 1935 and CHEESMAN left the Imperial College in 1947, but before he did so he was able to complete Vol. I with its addenda, corrigenda and index. Since then no further parts have been produced, but the continuity of the work has been preserved at the Imperial College and the fourth part of Vol. II comprising the *Solanaceae, Convolvulaceae* and *Boraginaceae* is now ready for printing. Work on Parts V and VI of Vol. II, which will complete the *Gamopetalae,* is far advanced.

After WILLIAMS' departure it was impossible, without detriment to other work, for any member of the Imperial College or the Department of Agriculture staffs to devote much more than spare-time work to the Flora and a system of 'farming-out' families to specialists in the United Kingdom and the United States was adopted. Then Kew became unable to help because of war dislocation and next the sending of herbarium material to the United States became too risky and active work was only resumed in 1947.

The method adopted was to go through the specimens in the herbarium, re-collect as many of them as possible and send the whole collection to an expert for study. This expert would then undertake either to draft an account of the family or to submit notes from which an account could be worked up in Trinidad. With few exceptions the system has worked excellently.

The present position of the Flora is as follows:

Volume I (complete)

Part I	1928	Ranales by R. O. Williams.
Part II	1929	Parietales by R. O. Williams.
		Guttiferales by R. O. Williams.
		Malvales by R. O. Williams and E. E. Cheesman.
		Geraniales by R. O. Williams.
Part III	1930	Olacales by R. O. Williams.
		Celastrales by R. O. Williams.
		Sapindales by R. O. Williams.
Part IV	1931	Rosales (pars) by R. O. Williams.
Part V	1932	Rosales (concl.).
		Myrtales (pars) by R. O. Williams.
Part VI	1934	Myrtales (concl.).
Part VII		Passiflorales by E. E. Cheesman.
		Ficoidales by E. E. Cheesman.
		Umbellales by E. E. Cheesman.
Part VIII	1947	Umbelliferae, Araliaceae, Addenda and Corrigenda by E. E. Cheesman.
		Index by E. E. Cheesman.

Volume II

Part I	1928	Rubiales by R. O. Williams and E. E. Cheesman.
Part II	1940	Asterales by E. E. Cheesman.
		Campanales by E. E. Cheesman.
		Ericales by A. W. Hill and B. L. Burtt.
		Primulales by E. E. Cheesman.

Part III 1947 Ebenales.
Sapotaceae by A. W. Hill and N. Y. Sandwith.
Ebenaceae, Styracaceae, Symplocaceae by E. E. Cheesman.
Gentianales by R. O. Williams and E. E. Cheesman.
Hydrophyllaceae by R. O. Williams.

The following parts are being prepared:
Complete Part IV Solanaceae by R. E. D. Baker and N. W. Simmonds.
Complete Convolvulaceae by A. W. Hill.
Complete Boraginaceae by Ivan M. Johnston.
Complete Part V Scrophulariaceae by R. E. D. Baker from notes by F. W. Pennell.
Under study Lentibulariaceae by P. Taylor.
Under study Gesneriaceae by C. V. Morton.
Complete Bignoniaceae by N. Y. Sandwith.
In draft form Acanthaceae by E. C. Leonard.
Complete Part VI Verbenaceae by H. N. Moldenke.
In draft form Labiatae by R. E. D. Baker from notes by Carl Epling.

Parts VII & VIII Apetalae have hardly been touched.

Volume III Monocotyledons.

A start has been made by N. W. Simmonds on several families and his account of the *Araceae* has been published in the Kew Bulletin (1950). An account of the *Palmae* was published by L. H. Bailey in Gentes Herbarum in 1947. Experts prepared to tackle the *Orchidaceae, Cyperaceae* and *Gramineae* are urgently required.

A glance at the above list shows to how great an extent the experts have contributed, and of these particular mention must be made of N. Y. Sandwith of Kew, to whom we are indebted for identifying so many specimens, for reading so many manuscripts, and last but not least, for his kindly assistance to aspiring but inexpert systematists.

At the present rate of progress the completion of the work will take many years, certainly not less than ten, unless the services of a whole-time botanist can be enlisted to write up and edit Volumes II and III.

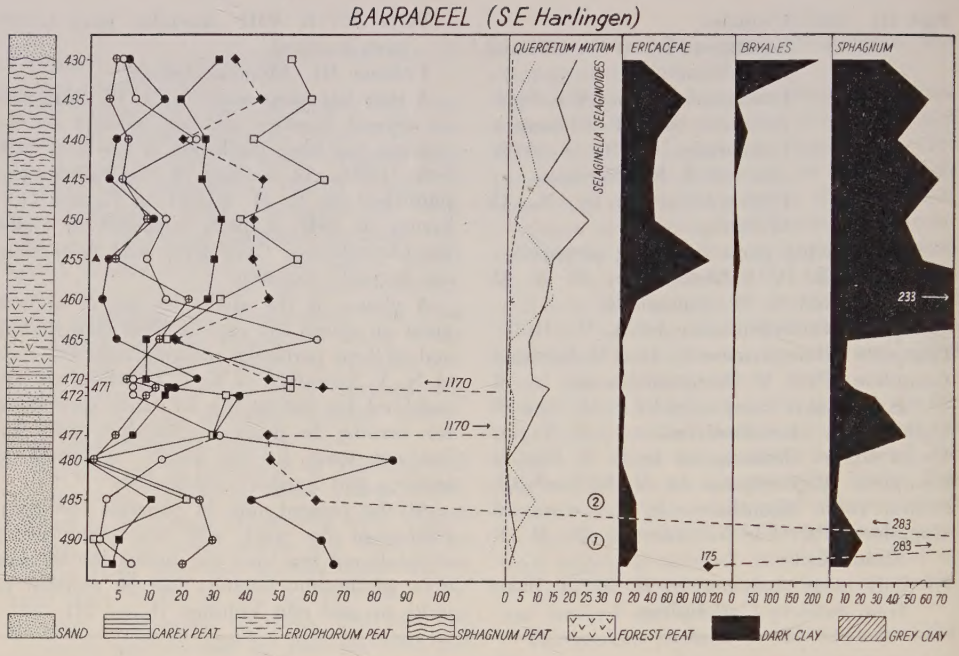
A PLEA FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF POLLEN DIAGRAMS

by

F. P. Jonker (Utrecht).

In the first pollen analyses on a quantitative scale, viz. those carried out by Lagerheim at the request of Holst (1909), the pollen of *Corylus* was not included in the basic pollen number, i.e. the number of pollen grains derived from trees, which served as a base for the estimation of the frequency with which the various kinds of trees occur. Von Post (1918) too, who improved the method of Lagerheim and discussed it in 1916 at a scientific congress at Christiania (now Oslo), did not include the *Corylus* pollen in the basic number, i.e. in the count of 150 tree pollen-grains on which he based his calculations. The reason he gave for excluding *Corylus* is that the latter generally occurs in the shrub layer and forms but seldom independent communities. Since then it has been customary to exclude the *Corylus* pollen from the basic pollen number. Van der Hammen (1949) published some diagrams from the Netherlands, constructed according to Iversen's valuable new method (1947), especially suited to represent the conditions that prevailed during the late glacial period. He included in his basic number of about 500 the pollen grains of all trees, shrubs and anemophilous herbs, *Corylus* alone excepted. Occasionally, however, some authors included the latter in the basic count, e.g. Bertsch (1942). In 1950 Faegri and Iversen made a plea for including the *Corylus* pollen in the basic number; they stated: „If we want a North European pollen sum to give an adequate representation of the topmost layer of vegetation, *Corylus* cannot be excluded". They argued further that this becomes particularly urgent when the "hazel period" of Western Europe is dealt with, for which Mitchell (1942) reported from a locality in Ireland a *Corylus* pollen value of over 1700%. They stated: "It is obvious that the classical tree pollen curves in these circumstances are quite misleading".

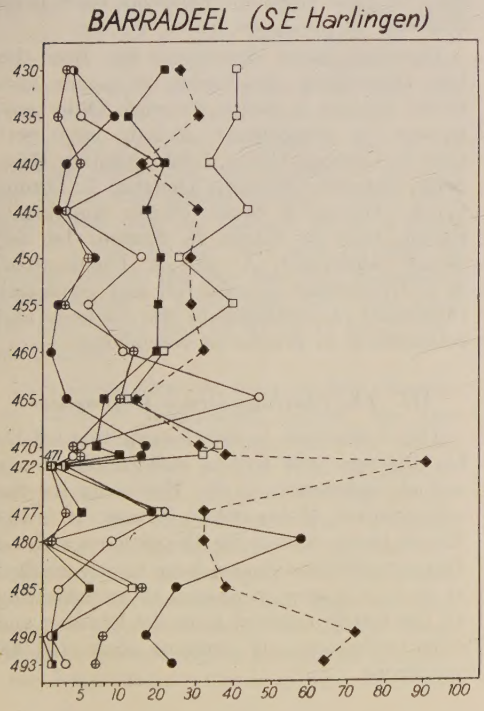
Van Donselaar and Jonker (1952) published a pollen diagram of a sample of lower peat obtained from the province of Friesland in the Northern part of the Netherlands (fig. 1). At the transition between the boreal and the atlantic period they found a *Corylus* top, which amounted to 1170%. In that part of the diagram the percentage of *Betula* pollen decreases and the percentages of *Alnus, Pinus,* the *Quercetum-mixtum* and *Salix* pollen show a considerable increase. As the pollen diagram should be the expression of the relative frequency of the different kinds of



pollen produced at successive periods by the vegetation in the vicinity of the bog in which the peat was formed and as it should reflect therefore the relative increase or decrease in number of the various components of the vegetation, this diagram must be regarded as misleading. The greater part of the area was apparently during that time covered by *Corylus* bush, and an extension of the area occupied by *Pinus* and the *Quercetum-mixtum* was certainly out of the question. For this reason the authors constructed a second diagram (fig. 2), but now they included the *Corylus* pollen in the basic number. A comparison of the two diagrams shows that the difference is of importance only in those parts of the diagram where *Corylus* reaches very high values. In the other parts of the diagram the relative frequency of the different kinds of tree pollen is the same. However, at the transition between the boreal and the atlantic period, when the *Corylus* pollen reaches the value of 1170%, the various tree pollen percentages fall below 5%, and this gives a much better idea of the actual ratio of pollen production at that time. For the boreal period too, when the *Corylus* pollen reached a value of 283%, the second diagram gives a better impression as the increase in number of *Salix* and the high percentage of *Pinus* in the first diagram have been corrected. Though it is still usual to exclude the *Corylus* pollen from the basic number, it is therefore better to include it. For this reason I propose to add, for the construction of the ordinary pollen diagrams, i.e. those according to Von Post's method, of the holocene deposits found in Europe, *Corylus* to the number of trees whose pollen grains are used for the basic count. For this basic number, for which up till now usually 150 tree pollen grains were taken, but which did not include the *Corylus* pollen, I propose to use in future, as a rule, 200 tree pollen grains and to include those of *Corylus* among the latter.

The pollen diagram is, as stated above, the expression of the relative frequency of the various kinds of pollen produced during successive periods in the forest area round the bog. It registers the relative increase or decrease in the number of individuals by which the various kinds of forest trees were represented, and also, of course, the moment of their first appearance. However, it can also be used to register the first appearance, the increase in number and, eventually, the subsequent decrease in number of the various herbs, shrubs and ericaceous plants growing in or near the bog, at least when the latter have a sufficient pollen production, and also to give some idea, by means of the ratio between tree pollen and pollen from other plants, of the density of the tree growth. So long as the relation between the frequency

of a definite species in recent communities and its frequency in the corresponding pollen spectra is still incompletely known, this relation can not be regarded as a reliable measure of the relative importance of the various components of the forests. This relation may differ in the various forest areas and in the course of time too it may have changed. The relation depends moreover on the density of the forest and on the age of the forest components. Of the factors in the past, which may have governed this relation, we know up till now nothing at all. On account of these considerations I think it better to reject the proposal made by IVERSEN, in FAEGRI and IVERSEN (1950), to divide the trees of which the pollen is included in the basic count, into two groups A and B. The A group would comprise those species which contribute the larger quantities of pollen, viz. *Alnus, Betula, Corylus* and *Pinus;* the B group the trees that contribute but small quantities. In order to construct a pollen diagram the number of pollen grains, produced by trees of the A group, would have to be divided by four, before they are added to the pollen numbers of the B group to arrive at the basic number. IVERSEN is of opinion that such a reduced spectrum gives a "more adequate representation of the actual composition of the forest". As stated above it seems better to reject this proposal. It is hardly conceivable that the pollen production of the European forest trees would be either *a* or *4a*. As some authors, e.g. MIKKELSEN (1949) and VANHOORNE (1951) actually have published pollen diagrams with the correction suggested by IVERSEN, I thought it my duty to draw the attention to the arbitrariness of the latter.



At the present we are faced with the difficulty that for the construction of the ordinary pollen diagrams, i.e. the pollen diagram in which the total tree pollen number is taken as a base, some authors use the method elaborated by LAGERHEIM and VON POST and express the pollen numbers of the various trees, shrubs and herbs found in a sample which contains 150 tree pollen grains, *Corylus* not being included among the trees, as percentages of these 150 grains. Other authors are calculating these percentages from a basic number which differs from that of LAGERHEIM and VON POST by the fact that *Corylus* is included in the basic number. A third group of authors first reduce the number of the pollen grains belonging to the trees of IVERSEN's group A by dividing this number by four. The use of these various methods must obviously lead to confusion as the diagrams given by the various authors are no longer comparable. By a discussion on an international base we perhaps may come to an agreement. The matter might be laid before the 8th International Botanical Congress.

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BOTANY IN OXFORD (G.B.)

by

T. G. B. Osborn (Oxford).

On October 8, 1951 the new building of the Department of Botany, University of Oxford, was opened by the Lord Rothschild. A booklet commemorating this event, and providing many features of historical interest as well as an extensive description of the new building itself was issued on the same day. A few items of taxonomical interest, extracted from this booklet, are listed here. The Library, consisting of a Reading Room and two stack rooms, contains some 15.000 bound volumes. A unique pre-Linnean collection is based upon the library of William Sherard (ob. 1728) who made an endowment for the chair of Botany in Oxford, putting his library, herbarium and collections at its disposal. The taxonomical section of the library contains many early floras and illustrated works of the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The department has in its care a number of herbaria which are for the first time brought together in the new building under one roof. They are for the greater part housed in two large Herbarium rooms (55 × 32 ft) which can be extended in the future. They may be considered under four heads:

I. The Ancient Herbaria

(a) *The herbarium of Gregory of Regio,* collected by a monk in north Italy about 1604 and acquired by Professor John Sibthorp during his travels. It is still mounted in the original book and its special interest lies in the manuscript labels which localize the specimens.

(b) *The Morisonian Herbarium,* formed by the first professor and the subject of a special study by Vines and Druce (1914).

(c) *The Bobart Hortus Siccus,* formed by Jacob Bobart the younger (ob. 1719).

(d) *Sherard's Herbarium,* formed by Consul Sherard (ob. 1728). Amongst the many interesting specimens that this contains are the plants collected by William Dampier on the NW. coast of Australia in 1698.

(e) *The Dillenian Herbaria,* formed by J. J. Dillenius (ob. 1747), the first Sherardian Professor. The subject of a special study by Druce and Vines in 1907.

(f) *The Dubois Herbarium* formed by Charles Dubois (ob. 1740), Secretary to the East India Company.

(g) *Dr Shaw's Barbary plants,* 1720.

(h) *The herbarium of John Sibthorp,* collected by him in Greece and the Levant, 1786—94, which formed the basis of the Flora Graeca.

II. The Fielding Herbarium

A collection of some 80.000 specimens was bequeathed to the University on the death of Henry Fielding and accepted 15 June 1852. Fielding was a wealthy amateur, a friend of Sir William Hooker who sent him many specimens from his numerous correspondents. He also bought herbaria as they came on the market, notably those of Prescott, Steudel (1836) and Hawarth, and, because of his subscriptions to various collectors, received sets of their specimens. It is now general herbarium of the Department and contains some 250.000 specimens.

For obvious reasons its growth as a world-wide collection must be limited, but from time to time valuable donations have been received, or purchases made.

The most recent donation is that from the late Christopher Sandeman, of plants collected by him in South America. Older collections of importance include large sets from A. Cuming, Gillies, Lobb (Asiatic); Heudelot, Kotschy, (African); Douglas, T. Drummond, Mocino & Sesse (North American); Riedel, Ruiz & Pavon, R. Spruce: 1st Set (South American); A. and R. Cunningham & J. Drummond (a very full and good set) (Australia). A catalogue of the contents and collectors is in process of compilation.

III. The Claridge Druce Herbarium

This herbarium is based upon that of Dr G. C. Druce who left his collections, library and an endowment to the University for the advancement of taxonomic Botany. It is the British Herbarium of the Department and, all Druce's collection having been clearly marked as such, it is now in process of incorporating all the British material from the Fielding and other collections. It contains some 125.000 specimens.

IV. The Forest Botany Herbarium

This owes much to the energy and enthusiasm of the late Dr J. Burtt-Davy. It is confined to forest material and is specially rich in specimens from the Dominions and Colonies. It is an essential piece of equipment in teaching forest botany and for identifying specimens sent by Forest Officers from overseas. It contains 80.000 specimens and is actively expanding.

JOHN GOSSWEILER

by

A. W. Exell (London)

The death of John Gossweiler marks the end of an epoch of African botany. For more than fifty years his collections from Angola have been arriving steadily and regularly to enrich the great herbaria of Europe and America and to add to our knowledge of the African flora. To many he had become, even during his lifetime, an almost legendary figure. Now he has joined that gallant company who spent their lives, or sacrificed them as many did, on 'the Coast' or in penetrating the hinterland of the continent. The mind goes back inevitably for more than two hundred years to a long line of great men, Adanson, Smeathmann, Mungo Park, Afzelius, Perrottet, George Don, Mann, Serpa Pinto, Capello, Ivens, Anchieta, Dekindt, Antunes, Welwitsch and many others, some shadowy figures in the abyss of time, others more clearly defined in their personalities by what they have left us in their writings and their works. None, I think, spent more than fifty years in Africa as John Gossweiler did.

We who mostly sit at home at ease or, on our brief excursions, pass rapidly by air over the forests and deserts through which these men toiled, owe our homage to all of them and it should be our duty and privilege to honour them in the way that they themselves would choose by seeing that their work shall live after them and by trying to bring it to full fruition.

John Gossweiler was born on 24th December, 1873, at Regensdorf, Zürich. He was, I believe, christened Hans; but John he always called himself and as John, or João to the people of his adoption, he was always known. He first studied horticulture in Zürich and continued his education at the Institute of Horticulture in Stuttgart and afterwards at Dresden. He then spent four important and formative years in Londen, two at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington and two at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, where he received an inspiration which lasted for the whole of his life. His invariable comment on any scientific untidiness was "this would never have done for Thiselton-Dyer". During this period he gained a considerable fluency in English, a language which he always used for preference in his botanical works. In his ample field-notes he achieved a highly individual style and his descriptions of "immense woody climbers, climbing high and widely to the tops of the tallest forest trees" have an undoubted poetical content.

At this time the Government of Angola decided to form a Garden of Acclimatization and Gossweiler was appointed for this purpose in 1899 and left Europe for Loanda, which was destined to be his home for more than half a century. The project for the garden was long delayed and in the interval he started to make the great collections which made him famous. His first specimens were sent to Portugal in 1900. His early collections were mainly from the coastal region of Loanda and from the plateau of Malange. In 1905 he was sent to the Ganguelas region (Bie) to study native rubber-producing plants and made many interesting discoveries in the district around Forte Princesa Amelia (now Vila da Ponte) on the River Cubango.

In 1907 work on the garden was at last begun. It was called the Cazengo Colonial Garden and the site chosen was an old, abandoned plantation known as the Granja de S. Luis. Here Gossweiler introduced many exotic species especially from Ceylon, Goa, Malaya and tropical America and at the same time he made such extensive collections in Cazengo and in neighbouring regions formerly collected by Welwitsch that the Cazengo forest is botanically one of the best known areas of tropical Africa.

In 1915 he visited the rain-forest region of Mayumbe and made collections at Subluali and Pango Munga. The following year he was sent again to the Cabinda Enclave,

making his base at Buco Zau and later at Belize. During a third visit to this rich forest region he encamped for some months, accompanied by his wife, in an isolated spot near the source of the River Zanza.

From 1919 to 1926 he left the official government service and worked in a private capacity for Fomento Geral de Angola. During these years he was able to make very extensive collections at Quissama and along the southern bank of the Congo as well as in the Dembos region.

He re-entered the service of the Angolan Government in 1927 and was charged with the installation of an Experimental Cotton Station at Catete.

In 1932 he was sent to investigate diseases in the coffee plantations of Amboim and made the first important collections in the mist-forest of that interesting region, thus discovering an unsuspected rain-forest flora far to the south of the Cazengo forest, formerly thought to be the southern limit of this formation in West Africa.

In 1938 he accompanied the late Professor Carrisso's Botanical Mission on its arduous journey of eight thousand miles throughout the length and breadth of Angola.

His last important collections were made in 1947 at Dundo, in Lunda, in the extreme north-east of the country on the frontier of the Belgian Congo. These were mostly from the gallery-forests of that region and added many new records for Angola.

During his long period in Africa, Gossweiler served the Government of Angola faithfully and well. The Portuguese, for whom he had much affection, treated him fairly and generously. They appreciated his great qualities as a collector and as a botanist and, wisely recognizing the international importance of his work, they allowed him to distribute his magnificent collections, amounting finally to more than 14,000 numbers, among the great herbaria of the world.

It was natural that the Botany Department of the British Museum, with its long and friendly association with the Portuguese dating from the times of Welwitsch, should take the foremost place in working out Gossweiler's collections and for many years the identifications and descriptions of his plants appeared regularly in the Journal of Botany. The species described from his collections are almost innumerable and scarcely a month passes without adding to their number. His name is commemorated in the genera *Gossweilera* and *Gossweilerodenron* as well as in a vast number of specific epithets.

In 1936 he was awarded the "Comenda da Ordem do Imperio Colonial" and in 1950 he was elected Foreign member of the Linnean Society of London.

Although his collections are his enduring monument, he was also the author of a number of papers on Angolan plants of economic importance and of two major works, the "Carta Fitogeográfica de Angola" (1939), written in collaboration with F. A. Mendonça, and the "Flora Exótica de Angola" (1949—'50). The "Carta Fitogeográfica" contains the fruits of his observations made during his many journeys through Angola and, although it may be criticized in detail and may have to be modified in some respects, it is a work of immense value to the phytogeographer and ecologist.

I must try, however inadequately, to give some impression of John Gossweiler as a man. He was small, thin and wiry with a quizzical expression and a long, humorous upper lip, full of energy, untiring as a collector and with an eagle eye for anything new or interesting. His knowledge of the Angolan flora was, of course, immense. Accompanied always by his ugly negro servant 'Antonio das pernas tortas' (Bowlegged Antonio), who dried his plants, with whom he constantly quarrelled, who continually left him and as constantly returned, he seemed almost an integral part of the African bush. He was beloved throughout Angola. In the most outlandish spot some Portuguese trader would rush out crying "João, João!" and throw his arms around him.

At his home Loanda we have another picture. Always courteous and kindly, he and his charming Swiss wife were greatly esteemed in the cosmopolitan society of the capital, where he will be greatly missed.

My wife and I, who travelled many thousands of miles with him, both in Africa and Portugal, through good times and bad, owe more than we can express to his kindness and courage in all kinds of difficulty and adversity. We grew to feel for him both a warm affection and that respect and admiration due to a great and kindly man.

Nomenclature Committees

Advisory Board of Nomenclature

General Committee of Botanical Nomenclature

The General Committee includes all Secretaries of Special Committees as well as the individual botanists appointed at Stockholm and listed in Taxon **1** (1) : 9.

The attention of the Members of the Advisory Board and General Committee is drawn to the publication of lists of nomina conservanda proposita, studied and proposed for acceptance by the respective Special Committees. They will receive within short a communication from the Secretary asking them to study these proposals and to vote on them in order to fulfil the requirements under Art. 25 of the New Code. This Article authorizes botanists to retain names proposed for conservation which have been accepted by the Advisory Board and General Committee.

Special Committee for Bacillariophyta

Secretary: Mr R. Ross — British Museum of Natural History, *London S. W. 7.*

The Special Committee has adopted (by favorable vote) the following Nomina Conservanda. Full references are given in the list included in Appendix V of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (p. 70-72).

NOMINA CONSERVANDA	NOMINA REJICIENDA
Actinella Lewis, 1864 T.: *A. punctata* Lewis	*Actinella* Pers., 1807 *Tibiella* Bessey, 1900 T.: *T. punctata* (Lewis) Patrick
Arachnoidiscus Deane ex Pritch., 1852 T.: *A. japonicus* Deane ex Pritch.	*Hemiptychus* Ehrenb., 1848 T.: *H. ornatus* Ehrenb. *Arachnodiscus* J. W. Bailey ex Ehrenb., 1849 T.: *A. ornatus* (Ehrenb.) Ehrenb.
Aulacodiscus Ehrenb., 1844 T.: *A. crux* Ehrenb.	*Tripodiscus* Ehrenb., 1841 T.: *T. argus* Ehrenb. *Tetrapodiscus* Ehrenb., 1843 T.: *T. germanicus* Ehrenb. *Pentapodiscus* Ehrenb., 1843 T.: *P. germanicus* Ehrenb. *Eupodiscus* Ehrenb., 1844 T.: *E. germanicus* (Ehrenb.) Ehrenb. [*E. argus* (Ehrenb.) W. Smith]
Auricula Castr., 1873 T.: *A. amphitritis* Castr.	*Auricula* Spach, 1840
Brebissonia Grun., 1860 T.: *B. boeckii* (Ehrenb.) O'Meara	*Brebissonia* Spach, 1835
Cymatopleura W. Smith, 1851 T.: *C. solea* (Kütz.) W. Smith [*C. librile* (Ehrenb.) Pant.].	*Sphinctocystis* Hass., 1845 T.: *S. librilis* (Ehrenb.) Hass.
Diatoma Grun., 1862 T.: *D. vulgare* Bory	*Diatoma* Loureiro, 1790 *Diatoma* DC., 1805 *Odontidium* Kütz., 1844 T.: *O. hyemale* (Lyngb.) Kütz.
Diatomella Grev., 1855 T.: *D. balfouriana* Grev.	*Disiphonia* Ehrenb., 1854 T.: *D. australis* Ehrenb.

Didymosphenia M. Schmidt, 1899 T.: *D. geminata* (Lyngb.) M. Schmidt	*Dendrella* Bory, 1824 T.: *D. lyngbyi* Bory [*Didymosphenia geminata* (Lyngb.) M. Schmidt]. *Gomphonema* C. Ag., 1824 T.: *G. geminatum* (Lyngb.) C. Ag. *Diomphala* Ehrenb., 1854 T.: *D. clava-herculis* Ehrenb.
Eupodiscus Rattray, 1888 T.: *E. radiatus* J. W. Bail.	*Eupodiscus* Ehrenb., 1844
Frustulia Grun, 1865 T.: *F. rhomboides* (Ehrenb.) De Toni	*Frustulia* C. Ag., 1824 *Vanheurckia* Bréb., 1869 T.: *V. lewisiana* (Grev.) Bréb.
Gomphonema Hustedt, 1930 T.: *G. acuminatum* Ehrenb.	*Gomphonema* C. Ag., 1824 *Sphenosira* Ehrenb., 1843 T.: *S. catena* Ehrenb. *Sphenella* Kütz., 1844 T.: *S. angustata* Kütz. *Gomphonella* Rabenh., 1853 T.: *G. olivacea* (Lyngb.) Rabenh.
Gyrosigma Hass., 1845 T.: *G. hippocampus* (Ehrenb.) Hass.	*Scalptrum* Corda, 1835 T.: *S. striatum* Corda
Hantzschia Grun., 1880 T.: *H. amphioxys* (Ehrenb.) Grun.	*Hantzschia* Auerswald, 1862
Licmophora C. Ag., 1827 T.: *L. argentescens* C. Ag.	*Styllaria* Draparnaud ex Bory, 1822 T.: *S. padadoxa* (Lyngb.) Bory *Exilaria* Grev., 1827 T.: *E. flabellata* Grev.
Melosira Kütz., 1833 T.: *M. nummuloides* (Ag.) Kütz.	*Lysigonium* Link, 1820 T.: *L. moniliforme* (O. F. Müll.) Chase *Gaillonella* Bory, 1823 T.: *G. moniliformis* (O. F. Müll.) Ehrenb. *Meloseira* C. Ag., 1827 T.: *M. nummuloides* C. Ag.
Nitzschia Hass., 1845 T.: *N. sigmoidea* (Nitzsch) Hass.	*Homoeocladia* C. Ag., 1827 T.: *H. martiana* C. Ag. *Sigmatella* Kütz., 1833 T.: *S. nitzschii* Kütz. [*Nitzschia sigmoidea* (Nitzsch) Hass.].
Pantocsekia Grun. ex Pant., 1886 T.: *P. clivosa* Grun. ex Pant.	*Pantocsekia* Griseb. ex Pant. 1873
Peronia Bréb. & Arn. ex Kitton, 1868 T.: *P. erinacea* Bréb. & Arn. ex Kitt.	*Peronia* Redouté, 1812
Pinnularia Ehrenb., 1843 T.: *P. viridis* (Nitzsch) Ehrenb.	*Pinnularia* Lindl. & Hutt. 1833 *Stauroptera* Ehrenb., 1843 T.: *S. semicruciata* Ehrenb.
Pleurosigma W. Smith, 1852 T.: *P. angulatum* (Quek.) W. Smith	*Scalptrum* Corda, 1835 T.: *S. striatum* Corda *Gyrosigma* Hass., 1845 T.: *G. hippocampus* (Ehrenb.) Hass. *Endosigma* Bréb. ex D'Orb., 1849 T.: *E. eximium* (Thwaites) Juhl.-Danni

Podocystis J. W. Bail. ex W. Smith, 1856
T.: *P. americana* J. W. Bail. ex W. Smith

Rhabdonema Kütz., 1844
T.: *R. minutum* Kütz.

Rhizosolenia Brightw., 1858
T.: *R. styliformis* Brightw.

Euphyllodium Shadb., 1854
T.:*E. spathulatum* Shadb.

Tessella Ehrenb., 1837
T.: *T. catena* Ehrenb.

Rhizosolenia Ehrenb. 1843
Monoceros van Goor, 1924
T.: *M. isthmiiforme* van Goor

Special Committee for Fungi

Procedure for considering nomina generica conservanda proposita.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Special Committee for Fungi to facilitate study of proposals for conservation and action thereon. The first three were unanimously adapted by the Committee at Stockholm, and the fourth by a written ballot (on which the vote was 9 to 4) in 1951:

1. That every proposal for conservation not "accompanied by a detailed statement of the cases for and against.... conservation" (Art. 21, Note 1) nor having such a statement supplied by a later student, is to be rejected, to be reinstated as a subject for consideration by the Committee only after such a statement is supplied.

2. That every proposal for conservation of a name that would be retained without conservation against the nomina rejicienda proposita is to be rejected.

3. That every proposal for conservation of a name that is a later homonym of a name in current use for a genus in another group is to be rejected; and that consultation is to be immediately undertaken with the appropriate Special Committees concerning all other names that are later homonyms of names in other groups.

4. That the assent of 3/5 of the members voting shall be necessary for the adoption of any proposal for conservation.

Donald P. Rogers
Secretary

News from the Herbaria

JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

The Chicago Natural History Museum has received the herbarium of John Hopkins University. The herbarium of nearly 10.000 plants, includes the Johnson collection of algae; the S. M. Newman collection of North American mosses; the Carlo Fitzgerald collection of European mosses; and flowering plants and ferns from Europe, the South Sea Islands, Jamaica, and the United States. The gift was arranged through B. H. Willier, chairman of the University's department of botany and his associate, Carl P. Swanson.

NEW FLORAS AND ENUMERATIONS

Enumeratio Plantarum Aethiopiae

Eine „Enumeratio Plantarum Aethiopiae" ist seit mehreren Jahren in Vorbereitung. Mehrere Familien liegen im Manuskript vor. Erschienen ist bisher eine „Vorläufige Aufzählung der Laubmoose Aethiopiens" in Oesterr. Botan. Zeitschr. Bd. 98/5 : 217—244 (1951). Es wird dringend eine Möglichkeit gesucht, diese Arbeit, deren Gesamtumfang etwa 700 Seiten umfassen dürfte, nach Abschluss oder in Fortsetzungen zu veröffentlichen. Letzteres wäre erwünschter.

Die genannte „Aufzählung" steht jedem Fachkollegen über Anforderung als Muster zur Verfügung und gibt über Zweck und Plan Aufschluss. Das Werk ist in lateinischer Sprache verfasst. — G. Cufodontis (Wien).

Florae Siamensis Enumeratio

The Siam Society of Thailand has recently published from the manuscript of the late Dr A. F. G. Kerr and Prof. W. G. Craib Florae Siamensis Enumeratio Vol. III part I, comprising *Asclepiadaceae* to *Convolvulaceae*.

Obtainable at The Siam Society, Asoka Road, Bangkok, Thailand, at 27 Bath a copy.

Flora of Egypt

Flora of Egypt by Mrs Vivi Täckholm and Mohammed Drar, Fouad I University Press, Cairo, XII and 537 pages *(Cyperaceae-Juncaceae)*, Bulletin of the Faculty of Science, Fouad I University, **28**.

Flora of the British Isles

Flora of the British Isles by A. R. Clapham, T. G. Tutin and E. F. Warburg; Cambridge University Press, large Crown 8-vo, 1952 pages, 320 text-figures.

Flora of Czechoslovakia

Josef Dostal, Květena ČSR; an illustrated flora of Czechoslovakia, 64 + 2269 pag.; 711 pl.; Prague 1950.

A NEW SYSTEM OF ORGANISMS

Starting from Barkley's (1939, 1949) and Copeland's (1938, 1947) works, W. Rothmaler (Halle a. S., Germany) proposes a new system of organisms, including the organismic viri, and comprising five kingdoms (Rothmaler 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951):

1. *Aphanobionta* Novak, comprising all the organismic viri.
2. *Akaryobionta* Rothm., confined to the phylum Schizophyta (Bacteria, Cyanophyceae).
3. *Protobionta* Rothm., comprising the algae, fungi, lichens and protozoa, and divided into five phyla characterized by diverse pigments and a different structure of the flagella:
   a) *Rhodophyta,* with Pyrrhophytina (Cryptophyceae, Desmophyceae, Dinophyceae, Protozoa) and Rhodophytina.
   b) *Phaeophyta,* with Chrysophytina (Chrysophyceae, Diatomophyceae, Xanthophyceae including some Protozoa) and Phaeophytina.
   c) *Mycophyta,* with fungi and lichens.
   d) *Euglenophyta.*
   e) *Chlorophyta,* with Chlorophyceae, Conjugatophyceae, Charophyceae and colourless Flagellata.
4. *Cormobionta* Rothm. with Psilophyta, Anthocerophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta.
5. *Gastrobionta* Rothm. comprising the pluricellular animals, i.e. all animals except the Protozoa, which are included in the phyla belonging to the Protobionta. The most important part of the Protozoa have not yet been studied with regard to the structure of the flagella, so that clearness is here still missing. But the inquiries of the last few years seem to confirm that the general lines of this division are right.

NEW JOURNALS

Hikobia

Hikobia, a new Japanese bryological journal has been issued by the Hiroshima Botanical Club. Editor: Prof. Dr Y. Horikawa, Botanical Institute of Hiroshima University, Sendamachi.

The Orchid Journal

The Orchid Journal, an International Review of Orchidology; published monthly by the Orchid Journal, 132 W. Union Street, Pasadena, California. Alex D. Hawkes, *Editor,* 2634 College Avenue, Berkeley 4, California.

From the Editorial: "....the content of *The Orchid Journal* may be summed up in a single word — *Orchidology.* The science of orchids, in all its phases, intricacies, contents. A combination, a blend of both the botany of the plants and their popular appeal. The *Journal* has been planned to claim the attention of everyone who is interested in orchids, from the beginning novice with a *Cattleya* on his kitchen sill to the skilled taxonomist whose special forte is the family Orchidaceae".

The Editors of Taxon received the first three numbers of this fine Journal and express their high appreciation for both contents and "make-up". The first numbers seem to fulfil entirely the promises contained in the introductory editorial.

ECHANGE DES PLANTES

La *Société Française pour l'Echange des Plantes Vasculaires* a expédié son quatrième fascicule avec 401 numéros. Ce fascicule est accompagné d'un bulletin dans lequel se trouvent des notices sur les espèces distribuées.

REQUESTS

Smuts

Dr D. B. O. Savile and Mr J. A. Calder, Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Science Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, find that the smuts *(Cintractia)* on North American and European *Carex* and related genera have thrown important light on the phylogeny of the group. They are anxious to receive dried material of such smuts, together with an uninfected phanerogamic specimen of the host plant, from other parts of the world. Smutted and phanerogamic material of the sections *Primocarex* and *Indocarex, Schoenoxiphium, Uncinia,* and *Kobresia* would be appreciated. They have a considerable amount of smutted material and phanerogamic specimens of Canadian *Carex* for exchange.

Polyporaceae and Gasteromycetes

JORGE E. WRIGHT, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia, División de Fitopatologia, Paseo Colon 922, 4° piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina, requests specimens of the abovementioned groups for identification (possibly also in exchange).

Exchange of publications in this line is also welcomed.

DR AVEN NELSON 1859-1952*

Dr Aven Nelson, pioneer taxonomist and educator in Wyoming, died on March 31, 1952, at the age of ninety three.

The son of Norwegian immigrant parents who settled in southeastern Iowa, he was the first faculty member to arrive at the newly created University of Wyoming in 1887; and thereafter he devoted a lifetime to the betterment of our knowledge of the flora of the Rocky Mountain West, while at the same time giving freely of his time to many civic duties. The Rocky Mountain Herbarium, formally established in 1899, and now recognized as one of the major institutional herbaria of the United States, serves as a monument to his industry and interest throughout a long life-time of diligent field work, research, and publication.

Dr Nelson attended three International Congresses, published literally hundreds of papers on taxonomic and agricultural subjects, was the author of the well known Coulter and Nelson *New Manual of Botany of the Central Rocky Mountains* (1909); was president of the University of Wyoming 1918—1922; served as president of the Botanical Society of America 1935—1936; and was a charter member of the American Society of Plant Taxonomists, serving as chairman of its first governing board in 1936.

His long and useful career, in an area somewhat isolated from the great centers of learning, serves as a model of what can be accomplished through persistent effort and devotion to a cause: his boundless energy, enthusiasm, and jolly humor will always be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to count him a friend.

C. L. Porter

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*) For a detailed account of the life of Dr Aven Nelson see the biography by Ruth Ashton Nelson in Univ. Wyo. Publ. **11** : 2—8. 1944.

PERSONALIA

Mr R. Ross of the British Museum (Natural History) is going as botanist on the Ruwenzori Expedition, 1952, led by Prof. Kennedy, Dept. of Geology, Leeds University. He and Mr H. A. OSMASTON of the Uganda Forestry Service will be collecting plants of all groups on and around the mountain, principally on the Uganda side, during July, August and September.

At the beginning of October Mr Ross is going to the East African Fisheries Research Laboratory, Jinja, Uganda and from there plans to visit most of the Great Lakes of East Africa to collect Diatoms, with the intention of writing a hand-book to the Diatom flora of the Lakes.

M. le Prof. H. HUMBERT, Directeur du Laboratoire de Phanérogamie du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle à Paris, a été élu Membre de l'Institut de France.

Miss ELSIE M. WAKEFIELD, Kew, Great Britain was placed on the retired list, after 41 years as mycologist at the Royal Botanic Gardens. A note on her life and work will be included in the next issue of Taxon.

Dr F. VERDOORN, Waltham, Mass., U.S.A. has been elected corresponding member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences (Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen).

New Institute Members

Louisiana State University, Library, Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana, U.S.A. (A).

The Moss Herbarium, University of the Witwatersrand, Department of Botany, Johannesburg, S. Africa. (R).

Bibliothèque Centrale, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 36 Rue Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, Paris Ve, France. (A).

Membership Fees 1952

Members which have hithertoo hesitated to pay their fees for the current year are requested to do so.

Members in countries without financial agents are requested to make payable their subscriptions to *Messrs Vlaer & Kol, Utrecht,*

Netherlands, crossed: *"a.c. International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy"*.

A. Individual Persons	$	£	D.fl.	Sw.Kr.
Regular Members	3.—	1.1.—	11.40	15.90
Associate Members	1.—	—.7.—	3.80	5.30
B. Institutes, Societies, etc.				
Supporting Members	50.—	17.10.—	190.—	265.—
Regular Members	25.—	8.15.—	95.—	132.50
Associate Members	10.—	3.10.—	38.—	53.—

Payments can be made in any currency; remittances in other currencies than those listed above are accepted against the exchange rates of the day of payment.

Taxon nos 1 and 2

The stock of Taxon nos 1 and 2 (1951) is completely exhausted. All members which joined the I.A.P.T. in 1951 have received their copies, but many 1952 members have also requested to receive these first two numbers. The editors regret that in this respect the rapid growth of I.A.P.T. has taken them by surprise.

They intend to reproduce the two numbers photographically if the demand would prove to be sufficient. Members are invited to send their requests to the office of the I.A.P.T. The possibility exists that a small charge will have to be made to cover part of the costs of reproduction.

Regnum Vegetabile

Vol. II. *Index Herbariorum.* A guide to the location and contents of the World's Public Herbaria, edited by J. Lanjouw Ph. D. *Part 1. The Herbaria of the World,* by J. Lanjouw Ph. D. and F. A. Stafleu Ph. D.; XVI and 167 pages; 16 × 24 cm; 15 February 1952. Details about contents and *prices for members* are given on p. 41 of Taxon no. 3. Price for *non-members:* Dfl. 13.30. Orders can be sent to the *office* of the I.A.P.T.

Vol. III. *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.* July 1952. Details on the prepublication prices which are in force up to 1 Aug. 1952 were provided in the circular letter enclosed in the previous issue of Taxon. For regular personal members these prices are (for the first copy):

$ 1.60 (stitched) or $ 2.10 (buckram).

From 1 Aug. 1952 the following prices will be charged:

Non-Members: Dfl. 14.— (buckram Dfl. 15.90)

Members (Members are entitled to receive *one* copy against a reduced price):

A. Institutes, Societies, etc.	$	£	D.fl.
Supporting and Regular Members (buckram)	—	—	—
Associate Members	2.—	—.14.6	7.60
buckram	2.50	—.18.—	9.50
B. Individual Members			
Regular Members	2.—	—.14.6	7.60
buckram	2.50	—.18.—	9.50
Associate Members	2.80	1.—.—	10.60
buckram	3.30	1. 4.—	12.50
C. Extra copies Members			
stitched	3.70	1. 6.6	14.00
buckram	4.20	1.10.—	15.90

FINANCIAL AGENTS

Austria: Dr K. H. Rechinger, Naturhistorisches Museum, Botanische Abteilung, Burgring 7, Wien.

Belgium: Prof. W. Robyns, Rijksplantentuin, 236 Koninklijke Straat, Brussel.

Canada: Prof. J. Rousseau, Montreal Botanical Garden, 4101 Sherbrooke Street East, Montreal, Que.

Egypt: Dr Mohammed Drar, Fouad I Agricultural Museum, Dokki, Cairo.

Germany: Dr Walter Domke, Staatsinstitut für Allgemeine Botanik, Jungiusstrasse 6, Hamburg 36.

Great Britain and British Overseas Territories: Mr A. A. Bullock, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, England.

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